A BIBLIOGRAPHY

TO PROMOTE

BETTER HUMAN UNDERSTANDINGS

for the

TEACHER

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILD

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL READER

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL READER

MATURE READER (COLLEGE)

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Alpenfels, Ethel J. Sense and Nonsense About Race. Friendship Press, 1946. (25¢)
This pamphlet is a primer of scientific truth for all who wish to know the essential facts about race with suggestions as to the use of these facts.

American Council on Education. Intergroup Relations in Teaching Materials: A Survey and Appraisal. 1949.
This book presents the finding of an analysis of improvements in classroom teaching, in teacher education, in textbooks and courses of study and embodies significant recommendations for all who are involved in making and in using textbooks and courses of study.

Arndt and Everett. Education for a World Society. Harper, 1951.
An excellent book pointing out that the nature of a world society is determined in the minds and hearts of men.

Caliver, Ambrose. Sources of Instructional Materials on Negroes. National Education Association, January 1946.
Annotated bibliography and materials with list of interested agencies.

Carr, William G. Only by Understanding. Headline Series of the Foreign Policy Association, No. 52 (May-June, 1945).
A picture of the needs for an international educational organization.

Committee on International Relations. Education for International Understanding in American Schools. National Education Association, 1948.
Describes the characteristics of the world-minded American.

Cordier, R. W. Cultural Understanding Through Social Education. Journal of Education Sociology, XIX (February, 1946).
Points how intercultural education begins in the home.

Cummings, Howard (ed.). Improving Human Relations. National Council for the Social Studies, Bulletin No. 25, November 1949.
An anthology of materials to use in teaching human relations. Contains good suggestive materials for use in all grades of the public school.

DeYoung, Chris A. The Role of Teacher Education in International Relations. Journal of Teacher Education, June 1950.
Points out the importance of orienting teachers who go from our country into foreign countries if they are to be real ambassadors of good-will.

Donemark, George W. Schools Versus Prejudice. Educational Leadership, December 1950.
Better intercultural attitudes can be built through democratic experimental education in our American schools through five major approaches to the reduction of prejudice.

Halsey, Margaret. Color Blind. Simon and Shuster, 1946.
Shows how any racial problem can be resolved by common courtesy and respect.

Heaton, Margaret M. Feelings Are Facts. National Conference of Christians and Jews, 1952.
The relationship between a child's learning ability and behavior and his feelings about himself and others are dealt with, and the development of children's attitudes and curriculum planning are explored by a classroom teacher.

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Kahn, Lothar. Five Hard Lessons in International Education. Educational Forum, March 1951.
Points out the importance of teaching appreciation of other cultures and an understanding of others' problems if we are ever to develop a world society.

Kandell, I. L. and Whipple, C. M. (eds.). International Understanding Through the Public School Curriculum. 36th Yearbook, National Society for the Study of Education, Part II, Public Schools Publishing Company, 1937.
The importance of education for international understanding, some qualities to be developed and some suggested ways of developing them.

Kenworthy, Leonard S. Free and Inexpensive Materials on World Affairs for Teachers. Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, 1951.
A very complete bibliography of free and inexpensive materials listed according to regions of the world and individual countries. A wonderful source of teaching aids.

Lewin, Kurt. Resolving Social Conflicts. Harper, 1948.
Points out the effects of two contrasting cultures on the individual. Shows what is involved in re-education of an individual.

Linton, Ralph. The Cultural Background of Personality. Appleton, 1945.
The author makes it clear that to understand human life, one needs to look to similarities in customs. He states that those who know no culture other than their own cannot know their own.

Lizziacus, L. International Understanding is not Enough. New Era, Volume 30, (September 1949).
An article stressing the fact that emotional understanding is not enough, but there must be intelligent informed understanding as well. Gives practical suggestions for how the teacher can develop that kind of understanding.

Maguire, Joseph P. Aids in the Teaching of Intercultural Understanding: A Selected List of Films, Film-strips, Recordings, and Radio Scripts. Connecticut Inter-Racial Commission, State Office Building, Hartford, Connecticut. Second printing, March 1946.

Mitchell, Lucy S. The People of the U. S. A. Progressive Education Association, New York, 1942.
Contributions of national groups that make up our country are given.

Moon, Bucklin. Primer for White Folks. Doubleday, 1945.
This book is for amateurs in race relations so as to gain experiences in handling race matters.

National Elementary Principal. Learning World Goodwill in the Elementary School: Twenty-fifth Yearbook. Department of Elementary School Principals, National Education Association, September 1946.
First-hand reports on school activities is the chief concern of this book.

Redden, John D.; Ryan, Francis A. Intercultural Education. Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee, 1951.
The purpose of this book is to set forth clearly the means by which intergroup relationships can be promoted through an effective program of intercultural education. It should be helpful to every American teacher on every level of the education process.

Shaftel, George and Fannie R. Role Playing the Problem Story. National Conference of Christians and Jews.
The purposes and techniques of role playing are briefly discussed here. The authors point up the need of children to solve their own problems and to "step into another's shoes and feel what the other feels."

Stanford Workshop on Intercultural Education. Charting Intercultural Education, 1945-1955. Stanford University Press, 1946.
This is a brief guide for teachers, administrators, and lay leaders who are interested in the improvement of interracial and intercultural relations.

Taba, Hilda (Director). Work in Progress Series: Intergroup Education in Cooperating Schools. American Council on Education, Washington 6, D. C., 1947-1950.
Reading Ladders for Human Relations. 1947.
Literature for Human Relations. 1947.
Sociemetry in Group Relations. 1948.
Curriculum in Intergroup Relations: Case Studies in Instruction for Secondary Schools. 1949.
Elementary Curriculum in Intergroup Relations: Case Studies in Instruction.
This series of books are based on ideas and experiments of certain teachers as they have explored the possibilities in classrooms. They summarize attempts to develop literature programs with a clear cut focus on human relations and are designed to act as a practical guide to pertinent concepts and to classroom practice. The books in the bibliographies are chosen to include: (1) create sensitivity to experiences of other individuals; (2) develop expectation of differences among people; (3) to expand insight into different value patterns.

Taba, Hilda; Elkins, Deborah. With Focus on Human Relations. American Council on Education. 1950.
The steps taken by a classroom teacher with her eighth graders and the methods employed to develop an integrated human relations program are spelled out in fascinating detail.

Taba, Hilda; Van Til, William, ed. Democratic Human Relations. 16th Yearbook, National Council for the Social Studies. 1945.
Contains a wealth of helpful suggestions for incorporating intergroup education in the school curriculum. A very complete bibliography of instructional materials.

Trager, Helen G.; Everitt, Roberta M. Tools for Human Relations Education. Educational Leadership, May 1950.
An annotated list of books for children and youth. Very good.

Trager, Helen G.; Yarrow, Marion Radke. They Learn What They Live. Harper, 1950.
This comprehensive and interesting report of a project in six Philadelphia public schools shows the methods used in discovering the attitudes of children, the origin of these attitudes and how democratic attitudes and values can be taught. This book will be of great value to teachers and parents.

Vickery, William E.; Cole, S. G. Intercultural Education in American Schools. Harper, 1943.
Deals thoroughly with basic problems involved in intercultural education, with practical suggestions for planning curriculums and methods to be used.

BIBLIOGRAPHY TO PROMOTE BETTER HUMAN UNDERSTANDINGS
for the CHILDREN IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Angelo, Valenti. Rooster Club. Viking, 1944.
The adventures of an Italian-American boy and others in his Boy Scout troop lead to the solving of a mystery.

Aulaire, Ingri d'. Nils. Doubleday, 1948.
A beautiful pair of hand-knit long stockings from Norway creates a crisis for Nils who has dreams of being a cowboy. This crisis is mastered in the end.

Baker, Charlotte. Nellie and the Mayor's Hat. Coward, 1947.
The Mexican-American children who appeared in Necessary Nellie reappear with Nellie's five puppies in this humorous sequel.

Beim, Jerrold. Swimming Hole. Morrow, 1951.
This excellent picture book presents an essential point of view clearly and dramatically. Steve, a new boy in town, learned that color doesn't matter.

Beim, Lorraine and Jerrold. Two Is a Team. Harcourt, 1945.
A picture book about two boys who are friends. The text makes no reference to their different skin color but tells how they learn to resolve a problem by teaming up together.

Beim, Lorraine and Jerrold. Blue Jeans. Harcourt, 1941.
Dale Scott, a city boy sent to his uncle's dairy farm, shows how he can help the family in the country with his brains as well as his developing muscles. See additional books by these authors who deal with various areas in human relationships.

Bontemps, Arna. George Washington Carver. Row, 1951.
The story of this Negro and the work he has done as one of the greatest scientists in the United States. See also Stevenson, Augusta.: George Carver, Boy Scientist. Bobbs, 1949.

Bryant, B. Follow the Leader. Houghton, 1950.
Butch was a little boy who was very proud of the things he could do "all by himself." He finds he can follow the leader instead of always being the leader. Pictures show racial differences but no mention is made of them.

Caudill, R. Happy Little Family. Winston, 1947.
Tells of the fun a small child had in growing up with her happy American family.

Clark, Ann Nolan. In My Mother's House. Viking, 1941.
Beautifully illustrated by an Indian artist and told in rhythmic prose is the story of a way of life other American children do not know.

Cleary, Beverly. Ellen Tebbits. Morrow, 1951.
It's bad enough to wear bands on your teeth when you are eight, but to be forced by an uncompromising mother to wear winter underwear is cruel indeed, Ellen thought. A friendship helped in overcoming difficulties.

Daringer, H. Adopted Jane. Harcourt, 1947.
Here is a natural, lovable child of a generation ago, adapting herself to new surroundings with instinctive taste and sense.

De Angeli, Marguerite. Bright April. Doubleday, 1946.
The human relations problems April, a nine-year-old Brownie Scout, meets as a Negro child with white friends are woven into the whole with honesty and skill.

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De Angeli, Marguerite. Yonie Wondernose. Doubleday, 1944.
Through beautifully colored illustrations and a brightly humorous story, we learn about what an Amish household is like in the United States. Jonathan - Yonie Wondernose - is just like other boys his age.

Estes, Eleanor. The Hundred Dresses. Harcourt, 1949.
A moving story of a brother and sister who suffer many slights in school. Through her drawings, the girl teaches her classmates a deep lesson in understanding. Although written about Polish-American children, these might be children of any minority group.

Evans, Eva Knox. All About Us. Capitol, 1947. (3-12)
A well illustrated story of people, their origin, migration, and changes in skin color, customs and language. Based on scientific fact, it is told simply and with humor. Adults will find it enlightening also.

Evans, Eva Knox. People Are Important. Capitol, 1951. (3-12)
The author talks about all kinds of people from everywhere, including Americans, and helps readers reach the conclusion that we can learn to understand each other and ourselves.

Faulker, Georgene; Becker, John. Melindy's Medal. Messner, 1945.
Melindy is sometimes made unhappy because her grandmother doesn't think much of girls since they can't win medals. She wins her grandmother's praise when she saves her school from burning down and receives a medal.

Fisher, Lois. YOU and the United Nations. Childrens Press, 1947. (4-12)
Persuasive text and disarming cartoons stimulate the reader to accept a personal share in the responsibility for world peace.

Fitch, F. M. One God: The Ways We Worship Him. Lothrop, 1944. (5-12)
This is a thoughtful and dignified presentation of the beliefs and ceremonials of religious worship in the three major organized faiths in America. Effective photographs help children understand and respect different ways of worship.

Friedman, Frieda. Dot for Short. Morrow, 1947.
Family solidarity is emphasized in the mother's statement, "We're rich in the things that really count." The story shows how financial anxieties shadow the minds and hearts of children.

Frost, F. Legends of the United Nations. McGraw, 1943.
The author says, "In choosing the stories, I have tried to present those which seemed to me most representative of the national characteristics of each country."

Gordon, Dorothy. YOU and Democracy. Dutton, c1951. (5-12)
Democracy is the responsibility of every citizen and can be kept alive through the teamwork of both the government and the people.

Green, Mary McBurney. Is It Hard? Is It Easy? Young Scott, 1948.
This shows concepts of the difference between people. Some things are hard and some easy for different people. Some hard things are easy when people work together.

Hayes, Florence. Skid. Houghton, c1948.
The class difference between Skid's country family, socially inept, from Georgia, and his Aunt Alice in Connecticut, who is a well-educated laboratory technician accustomed to meeting any social situation competently, can be the basis for discussion led by teacher or parent.

Hughes, Langston. First Book of Negroes. Franklin Watts, 1952. (5-10)
Terry, a little Negro boy living in New York, learns his people's story from his parents and his grandmother. With a poet's insight and understanding, Langston Hughes tells the Negro story from Africa to the Western World largely in terms of people. This book should be in every school library.

Jackson, Jesse. Call Me Charley. Harper, 1945. (5-10)
A Negro boy who suffers many slights is finally accepted by other children. The author has a keen understanding of a boy trying to make his way in a hostile community. Anchor Man is a sequel.

Judson, Clara Ingram. People Who Work in the Country and in the City. Rand, 1949.
Excellent in introducing the interdependence of people and the need for cooperation.

Lampman, Evelyn Sibley. Elder Brother. Doubleday, c1950.
The story of a Chinese-American family in Oregon who sent to China for a brother for the girls and of their mutual adjustment and understanding of life.

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Leaf, Munro. Let's Do Better. Lippincott, c1945.
In the belief that if we can destroy fear we can abolish wars, this book explores the simple factors of life common to all people.

Leaf, Munro. How to Behave and Why. Lippincott, 1946.
The author explains to children ways in which they can get along with other people.

Lederer, Charlotte. Yanko in America. Crowell, 1943.
The problems of adjustment of a Czech family in the heart of an American town are effectively handled.

Lenski, Lois. Judy's Journey. Lippincott, 1947.
Judy and her family journey from the leaky Alabama tenant farmer shack and follow the crops. An excellent regional story told with force, realism and sincerity.

Mathieson, Egon. The Blue-Eyed Pussy. Doubleday, 1951.
A blue-eyed Siamese cat is searching for the Land of the Many Mice. A good story to use in interpreting how we are alike regardless of color.

McCullough, J. A. Good Work: What Will You Be When You Grow Up? W. R. Scott.
This book discusses different kinds of work which make the world go around. Pictures show racial groups in different occupations working together.

McMeekin, Isabel M. First Book of Babies All Around the World. Watts, 1952.
Among all babies throughout the world no two are just alike and yet they are all essentially the same.

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Leaf, Munro. Fair Play. Lippincott, 1939.
The author pictures and defines humorously, though seriously, an honest brand of American democracy.

Murphy, Frances S. A Nickel for Alice. Crowell, 1951.
Alice Wright, an orphan, finds a foster home where she feels she is wanted.

Rey, Margret. Spotty. Harper, 1945.
Spotty, a rabbit who is rejected by his own family because others insist he is inferior and "different," runs away from home. Interpretation is needed for the child to generalize from the rabbit's experience to human experience in color differences.

Reyher, Becky. My Mother Is the Most Beautiful Woman in the World. Lothrop, 1945.
This Russian folktale shows community concern over a child whose mother works in the fields. The word "beautiful," as children use it, is synonymous with the term "much loved."

Sauer, Julia L. The Light at Tern Rock. Viking, 1951.
A boy and his aunt, who found themselves forced to stay in charge of a lighthouse during Christmas, find that even through trials and hardships they found happiness.

Savage, Joan. Hurray for Bobo. Children's Press, 1947.
Bobo, who didn't know how to play baseball, contrived a way to be accepted by the neighborhood children in spite of it. Pictures show children of different racial origins but they are not mentioned in the text.

Seredy, Kate A Tree for Peter. Viking, 1941.
Here is a story of how a mysterious friend brought faith and light and happiness, not only to a little lame boy, but to his neighbors in shanty town.

Tarry, Ellen; Ets, Marie Hall. My Dog Rinty. Viking, 1946.
David and his dog Rinty get into and out of all kinds of scrapes. The excellent photographs and the story challenge common undesirable stereotypes about the Negro.

BIBLIOGRAPHY TO PROMOTE BETTER HUMAN UNDERSTANDINGS
for the JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL READER

Anderson, Ethel Todd. Rainbow Campus. Thomas Nelson, 1950.
Two students receive information that a prince from India is registered at the University of Hawaii and proceed to track him down in this "melting pot of the world."

Bailey, Flora. Summer at Yellow Singer's. Macmillan, 1948.
Here is a fascinating account of Indian customs and traditions written against the colorful background of New Mexico and the land of the Navajo.

Berrigan, Darrell. The Forbidden Forest. John Day, 1949.
Yoshi and little sister, Sumiko, discover the secret of the Forbidden Forest and find papers that restore the Forest and much other land to its rightful owners, their own mother and father.

Bice, Clare. Across Canada. Macmillan, 1949.
What would it be like to live in a valley in the Rockies with mountains rising up five thousand feet above your chimney, and bears stealing sugar from your pantry? Here are some lively and interesting people of Canada.

Blackstok, Josephine. Wings for Nikias. Putnam, 1942.
Young Nikias dreams, eats, sleeps airplanes, for is not this machine modern man's answer to ancient Greek gods' ability to fly? Nikias heroically takes food to a small band of Greek guerillas and wins a ride in a real airplane.

Bontemps, Arna. Chariot in the Sky. Winston, 1951.
The story of how the Jubilee Singers, once American Negro slaves, survived poverty and privation to finally have their picture done in oils by Queen Victoria's own portrait painter in London in 1873, is inspirational.

Bothwell, Jean. Little Boat Boy. Harcourt, 1945.
Hafiz and his family live in a mat-boat on one of the many lakes in Kashmir. When the family's security is threatened by the money-lender in the bazaar, the danger is as important to the reader as it is to them.

Bothwell, Jean. Little Flute Player. Morrow, 1949.
Teka was just a little different from other boys in his little village in India. Other boys might make fun of his music, but the lilting melody of the flute helps a great deal when one's stomach is empty.

Bowen, Betty Morgan. Jan's Victory. Longmans, 1949.
Through chance the "traitor" who was the cause of father Maarten's death in a bombing in the Netherlands befriends the younger Maarten children and, in time, Jan learns his story. He welds the man back into a place of respect among the villagers and creates a new life for the man and his own family.

Bowers, Gwendolyn. The Adventure of Philippe. American, 1949.
Into the Indian uprisings and hustle and bustle of the early Quebec water-front is thrust a young French lad, Philippe. With his mother left dying in France and his father somewhere in Canada, he is faced with the overwhelming problems of beginning life in a new world among strangers.

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Buck, Pearl S. The Big Wave. Day, 1949.
Old Japanese prints illustrate the book. If you look long and deeply at the pictures as you read, the story of Kino and Jiya comes to life and you will understand them and like them.

Cavanna, Betty. Going on Sixteen. Westminister, 1948.
A well-told, convincing tale of a girl gradually overcoming shyness and learning to become a part of things.

Chin, Stanley Hong. Two Lands for Ming. Scribner, 1945.
It is a long way from Shew Ton, China to San Francisco, U.S.A. but that is the road traveled by Ming. In spite of harrowing experiences on the way in China, the roar of trolleys and taxis in San Francisco seem even more terrifying.

Courlander, Harold. The Fire on the Mountain. Holt, 1950.
Interesting folk stories of Ethiopia bring a good background of Ethiopian life and customs into the American front room.

Courlander, Harold. Kantchil's Lime Pit. Harcourt, 1950.
The tales Indonesians tell their children are about wise and foolish men, about rajahs and heroes, and about how customs and institutions began. There are stories about the animals of the forest, the grasslands and the river. This collection, with Aesop's-Fables flavor, will delight readers of any age.

Courlander, Harold. Cowtail Switch and Other Stories. Holt, 1949.
The title story concerns the disappearance of hunter Ogaloussa, father of many children. Puli, growing as all little baby boys do, seems to be the one most responsible for his return.

Desmond, A. C. The Talking Tree. Macmillan, 1949.
Describes the difficulties an Alaskan Indian has in trying to live simultaneously with Indian traditions and as the white man wants.

Embree, Edwin R. 13 Against the Odds. Viking, 1944.
Here are the life stories of several distinguished American Negroes who overcame tremendous barriers and made a contribution in our time.

Fitch, Florence Mary. Their Search for God. Lothrop, 1947.
Ideas about God, or Supreme Being, are different in different countries. It is difficult to appreciate those which are unfamiliar, yet whoever studies a religion other than his own with an open mind will find his horizon wider. Universal truths of religion ought to draw people closer together.

Fisher, Lois J. Bill and His Neighbors. Houghton, 1950.
A boy's eye-view of race and religious prejudice - how it starts and how students in a typical American Junior High School coped with it when they nearly lost a baseball series as prejudice invaded the team.

Ish-Kishor. Adventure in Palestine. Messner, 1947.
The search for a kidnapped girl takes three boys, Jewish, Arab and English, across Palestine. How Arabs and Jews can work together for their common good makes this a heart-warming story.

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Lampman, Evelyn Sibley. Treasure Mountain. Doubleday, 1949.
The gradual acceptance by two children, and respect for the primitive ways of a great aunt, the attitudes of whites toward Indians that they meet, and an effort to integrate their Indian heritage in a white man's world are told with candor and insight.

Means, Florence Crannell. Shuttered Windows. Houghton, 1938.
This is the story of a young Negro girl from the North who went to live with her grandmother in South Carolina and her decision to remain in the South and work among her people.

Means, Florence Crannell. Moved Outers. Houghton, 1945.
A dispassionate portrayal of the children of Japanese-American parents, "American from their hearts out to their skins", and the effects on them of life behind barbed wire in the months following Pearl Harbor.

Tunis, John R. All American. Harcourt, 1942.
A high school boy, white, Anglo-Saxon, learns how it feels to be discriminated against when he transfers from private to public school and has to develop new friendships.

Yates, Elizabeth. Amos Fortune. American, 1950.
Capture by slavers changed the life of Atmun and he is herded with others, put in chains, and taken to Boston to be sold. The new land gives him the name Amos Fortune, a fine family to work for and many adjustments to make, the biggest one being his eventual freedom.

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for the SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL READER

Ansley, Delight. The Good Ways. Crowell, 1950.
Good comparison of world religions which seems highly objective, clear, and written with real understanding.

Asch, Sholem. East River. Putnam, 1946.
A vivid picture of Jewish and Irish immigrant families trying to keep alive traditions, pleasures and relationships brought from the Old World.

Best, Herbert. Young'un. Macmillan, 1944.
The respect of a rural community for those who will work hard to obtain a livelihood is demonstrated in this story.

Bontemps, Arna. We Have Tomorrow. Houghton, 1945.
Short biographies of contemporary Negroes who have made important contributions to our world.

Butters, Dorothy Gilman. Ragamuffin Alley. Macrae Smith, 1951.
A fiction story about a girl who develops a puppet theater. This story involves some real character development with unobstrusive lessons in human relations.

Crockett, Lucy Herndon. Pong Choolie, You Rascal! Holt, 1951.
A fiction story of a South Korean boy, working for the Communists, who becomes a buddy of an American soldier. A bitter testimony against the futility of war and hatred.

Cronin, A. J. The Green Years. Little, 1944.
This is a problem of an orphaned child reared by grandparents distant in years and different in religious traditions.

Crow, Alice; Crow, Lester D. Learning to Live with Others: A High School Psychology. Heath, 1944.

Embree, Edwin R. Brown Americans. Viking, 1943.
A brief "story of a tenth of the nation", discussing their status, their problems, their relationships, and their possible future.

Emery, Anne. Tradition. Vanguard, 1946.
A controversy about a Japanese-American family who move into town raises human relation problems that are fundamental.

Forbes, Kathryn. Mama's Bank Account. Harcourt, 1944.
The story of a mother who gave her children a sense of values and a feeling of security.

Glick, Carl. Shake Hands with the Dragon. McGraw, 1941.
This is an account of the ways the Chinese-Americans in a large city outwardly conform to the American pattern of living.

Goldin, Hyman E. A Treasury of Jewish Holidays: History, Legends, Tradition. Twayne, 1952.
A book that gives a better knowledge of the tremendous spiritual and moral contributions made by Judaism to today's civilization.

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Graham, Shirley; Lipscomb, George D. Dr. George Washington Carver, Scientist. Messner, 1944.
An excellent biography of the great Negro agricultural scientist.

Jackson, Jesse. Anchor Man. Harper, 1947.
Charley, a high school senior and member of the track team, helps his school win and also helps his fellow students toward a better understanding of democracy. Sequel to Call Me Charley.

Kakashnikoff, Nicholas. The Defender. Scribner, 1951.
Turgen, living alone in the hills of Siberia, incurs the suspicion of his neighbors, but by his greatness wins the friendship of his neighbors. An excellent book for human relations.

Kugelmass, J. Alvin. Louis Braille: Windows for the Blind. Messner, 1951.
The character of the unhappy and sensitive Braille is made very appealing.

Levinger, Elma Ehrlich. Albert Einstein. Messner, 1949.
In this fine bibliography one learns about the man behind the name and thus the story of a human being comes to replace a series of abstract symbols.

Lewiton, Mina. The Divided Heart. McKay, 1947.
This is a book for teen-agers that shows how parents' divorce shadows the thoughts and feelings of a young person.

McIlvaine, Jane S. Copper's Chance. Macrae Smith, 1951.
A girl's book about Fleet Chance who had been cruelly treated. The horse is in a number of exciting races. Much can be learned about social relations.

Means, Florence C. Assorted Sisters. Houghton, 1947.
A story where girls of different cultural backgrounds (white, Chinese, Spanish-American, Negro) build genuine friendships with each other and join together against discrimination.

Ovington, M. W. Zeke. Harcourt, 1931.
The story of a Negro boy from a rural community adjusting to dormitory life in a school for Negro boys in Alabama.

Peare, Catherine Owens. Mary McLeod Bethune. Vanguard, 1951.
When Mary was a little girl someone laughed at her because she could not read. One of seventeen children, she makes a tremendous contribution to the program of Negro education. The author stresses abiding faith and courage.

Pike, Royston. Round the Year with the World's Religions. Schuman, 1950.
This book will answer a great many questions about religious customs, traditions and superstitions.

Pinkerton, Kathrene Sutherland. Hidden Harbor. Harcourt, 1951.
A story of a family and pioneer life in Alaska. The family built a freight line and put up a lighthouse. Highly recommended for its stress of high moral values.

Powdermaker, Hortense. Probing Our Prejudices. Harper, 1944.
An attempt to help high school students become aware of and try to reduce their prejudices. Very good.

BIBLIOGRAPHY - SENIOR HIGH

Rawlings, Marjorie Kinnan. The Yearling. Scribner, 1939.
An excellent story of a boy's love for a pet deer. Human understandings make the plot live in your memory.

Saroyan, William. The Human Comedy. Harcourt, 1943.
This story stresses loyalty to a small group and shows how its influence may be felt in the community.

Swift, Hildegarde Hoyt. North Star Shining. William Morrow, 1947.
Lynn Ward's magnificent illustrations make this pictorial history of the American Negro a book of lasting beauty and value.

Tunis, John R. Yea! Wildcats! Harcourt, 1944.
The social issue in this story and in A City for Lincoln are different but in both stress is laid on the respect for individual worth and fairness in human relations.

Whitney, Phyllis A. Willow Hill. McKay, 1947.
The description of the struggle of fair-minded students and adults to overcome the prejudice of their friends when a government housing project brings a sudden influx of Negroes into the community. A well written story for girls.

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for the MATURE READER (COLLEGE)

Adamic, Louis. Nation of Nations. Harper, 1945.
An informal rewriting of American history stressing the part played by races and nationalities other than Anglo-Saxon. See also, From Many Lands, Harper, 1947.

Arne, Sigrid. United Nations Primer. Rev. ed. Rinehart, 1948.
In "easy" language, this book tells what happened among the world powers from the Atlantic Charter through the San Francisco Conference.

Baruch, Dorothy. Glass House of Prejudice. Morrow, 1946.
Here is a study of the causes and results of prejudice against minority groups in the United States.

Brown, Francis James; Roucek, Joseph S. One America: The History, Contributions, and Present Problems of Our Racial and National Minorities. 3rd ed. Prentice-Hall, 1952.
Studies of forty-one individual minority groups are made. The effect of each of their cultures upon America is analyzed as well as America's on them.

Brownell, Baker. The Human Community. Harper, 1950.
The emphasis of this book is on the idea that all men can and should live in a fashion which will satisfy and develop their true natures.

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This hopeful story shows that, given the opportunity, Negroes are willing and able to take their place in the ranks of American labor.

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